



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

NOTES AND COMMENT

THE SECOND CONGRESS OF HISPANO-AMERICAN HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY, SEVILLE, MAY, 1921

The Second Congress¹ of Hispano-American History and Geography, held at Seville, Spain, May 2-9, 1921, had two distinct aspects: one political and the other scientific. The Spanish policy was announced at the very beginning by the president of the congress, the Marqués de Laurencín. Its import is "the rehabilitation" of Spain, and Spain's investiture with the direction of world affairs through a "league of

¹ The writer is not aware that any society or organization other than the committee in charge stands behind these congresses, the first of which was held at Seville in 1914. That they have the approval of the Spanish government is obvious; that government appropriated 60,000 *pesetas* to this second congress and doubtless was generous to the first. At the head of the organizing committee stands the Marqués de Laurencín. He is actively assisted by Sres. Jerónimo Bécker and Joaquín Ciria. The first congress, held, as above said, at Seville in 1914—just before the war—attracted other than Hispanic-American delegates; for instance, Dutch and French, Netherlands and France having been invited to be represented because, as the Marqués de Laurencín explained to the writer, "of the part they took in the discovery and colonization of America". The second congress seemed to have a somewhat different orientation. Asked if the United States had been invited to be represented at this second congress, its president, the Marqués de Laurencín, and its secretary, Sr. D. Jerónimo Bécker, explained to the writer that it had not, because the congress was "a family affair" (words of the Marqués de Laurencín) to which only Spanish-speaking independent nations were asked. The marquis said that this restriction was drawn in accordance with the unanimous opinion of the organizers of the congress. Inasmuch as the fourth section into which the congress was divided was devoted to the history and geography of the Philippines, the writer especially lamented the omission of these islands, but was informed that they had been invited to attend. Asked whether they had been invited as "an independent nation", or how, the Marqués de Laurencín replied that the organizers had not gone into that matter ("en eso no nos metimos"). The invitation was extended to "the superior authorities" of the Philippine Islands. [On the other hand, a prominent Spanish archivist is credited with the statement that invitations had been issued to historians of all countries, including the United States, but that no response had been received from the latter country.—J. A. R.]

nations" comprising "the race", *i.e.*, Spain and Hispanic America (including Portugal and Brazil).²

On the other hand, it appeared that, face to face with this policy, America has a policy of its own, for Argentina, throughout the proceedings of the congress, in the activities of the Argentine government delegate, Pascual Guaglianone, presented "Americanism, as we in America understand it"—a Pan-Americanism which was aptly worded by the Cuban delegate, Salvador Massip, when, in the course of debate, he defined: "America! From Alaska to Patagonia, without distinction of race, language, creed, or nationality!" In the closing address, given by Dr. Guaglianone, Argentina foretold for America, so defined, a leadership in world affairs which America will exercise in all fraternity, for liberty, justice, and advancement.

During the sessions of the congress the gradual defining of the issue noted above was marked by numerous incidents, never unpleasant, the most notable of which arose over the Argentine resolution to establish in the Archives of the Indies "an American public library" to consist of as many sections as there are republics in the New World. When this resolution came up for discussion a member of the congress (Father Linares, S. J.) asked what finality lay behind the use of the inclusive word "American", rather than the term "Hispano-American", and argued that the latter should be preferred, in order that the library so established might constitute a "monument to the race". The Argentine government delegate (Guaglianone), supported by the Cuban delegate (Massip), by the representative of the Ateneo Hispano-

² ". . . nuestra total rehabilitación ante el mundo. . . " (*Discurso leído en la Sesión inaugural del II. Congreso de Historia y Geografía Hispano-Americanas, celebrada en Sevilla en 2º de Mayo de 1921 por el Excmo. Sr. Marqués de Laurencín, Madrid, 1921, p. 14*). ". . . la unidad espiritual, la identidad del pensamiento, la comunidad en los ideales infinitamente superior a la unidad territorial y única capaz de volver a nuestra raza la influencia, el poderío, la grandeza que merece por sus gloriosas tradiciones en todas las esferas de la actividad humana. . . ." (*ibid.*, pp. 14-15). ". . . excelso ideal una Hispania que comprende a España y Portugal y a toda esa América (Spanish-speaking) . . . Hispania, sociedad de naciones. . ." (Ramon Manjarres, in "La Denominación de América Latina", a paper presented to the congress which ended in a resolution, according to which the congress declared "the term Latin America improper; the term Ibero-América unnecessary", advocating instead "Hispanic" to mean that which is common to Spain and Portugal and to apply "to the America which proceeds from both". Sr. Manjarres's resolution was adopted; but the secretary, Sr. Bécker, did not read it at the closing session.

Americano of Buenos Aires (Carranza), and by the representative of the Centro Oficial de Estudios Americanistas of Seville (Gérman Latorre), favored the resolution as formulated, frankly defending the intentional use of the word "American" in its full, inclusive meaning. The further suggestion that ecclesiastical censorship should be established over the library, if founded, met with opposition from all quarters, Spanish and American alike, but finally, when the question was brought to a vote, the Guaglianone resolution passed with only one voice against it, that of Rev. Pablo Pastells, S. J.

In its scientific aspect, the congress was somewhat of a disappointment, especially to delegates who had come from a great distance on the supposition that they had been summoned to attend an important gathering of historians and geographers assembled for end solely scientific. Colombia was especially well represented, by eminent intellectuals: three government delegates—Raimundo Rivas, Eduardo Posada, president and secretary of the Academy of History at Bogotá, Ernesto Restrepo Tirado, for the Academy at Cartagena;—Luciano Herrera, chargé d'affaires of the Colombian legation at Madrid, invited by the organizers to attend and by the congress made chairman of the history section; and J. M. Pérez Sarmiento, Colombian consul at Cádiz. Cuba was represented by Salvador Massip and José María Chacón, both government delegates. Mexico was represented by the poet, Francisco A. de Icaza; Costa Rica and Guatemala, by their ministers accredited to France, the Marqués de Peralta and Manuel Valladares; Brazil, by its minister at Madrid, Alcibiades Peçanha; Honduras, by Pelayo Quintero, for the Academia Hispano-Americana of Cádiz, who presided over the first section; Argentina, by its government delegate, Pascual Guaglianone; Adolfo S. Carranza, for the Ateneo Hispano-Americano of Buenos Aires; Marcos H. Ayala, for the Academia Americana de Historia of Buenos Aires; José R. del Franco, for the Junta de Estudios Históricos of Cordoba.

For Spain were present Señores the Marqués de Laurencín, Bécker, Beltran y Rospide, and Blázquez from the Academy of History, but without special commission. Sr. Blázquez presided over the fourth section. The Sociedad Geográfica Comercial of Barcelona was represented by Roberto Beltran y Rospide, who presided over the third section; the Royal Geographic society by Sres. Beltran y Rospide and Ciria; the Centro Cultura Hispano-Americana, by Manuel Rodríguez Navas; the Union Ibero-Americano, by its president, the Marqués de Figueroa; the Royal Academy of Exact, Physical, and Natural Sciences,

at Madrid, by Gustavo Fernández de Bastos.³ The presence of other individual members of the congress helped to maintain the average attendance at its sessions at about thirty persons.

The inaugural session was held in the Classic Arts buildings on the Hispano-American fair grounds; the others were held in the assembly room of the Chamber of Commerce in the Lonja building. The congress was divided into four sections: 1st, Pre-Spanish history, America and the Philippines; 2nd, History of America; 3rd, Geography of America; 4th, History and Geography of the Philippines.

To all intents and purposes no special requirements nor standards were specified for the papers presented to the congress. No degree of excellence or originality was demanded. In consequence, together with certain papers of unquestioned excellence, books and pamphlets previously published, a special edition of a propagandist periodical, and some papers of little or no merit were presented and received with indiscriminate courtesy.⁴ As noted above, however, the grist was not without kernels of real worth.⁵

Among these were notable⁶ the papers proffered by the Colombian delegates, Sres. Rivas and Posada—"A Biography of Gonzalo

³ Inasmuch as no official list of delegates seems to have been prepared, complete accuracy of the foregoing cannot be guaranteed.

⁴ The papers fell easily into two classes: propaganda, and contributions to knowledge of history and geography. Among the former may be mentioned: "Criollos empleados", by Manuel de Castro y López: a defense of Spain against charges of discrimination in government employment; "Textos escolares", by the same: a protest against exaggerated ("false and anti-Spanish") text books; "La Denominación 'América Latina'" by Ramón Manjarres; "España en América", by Adolfo S. Carranza; "Carácter de la Colonización Española en América" by Rev. Angel Clavero Navarro, Córdoba (R. A.): a protest against "hate" and "indignation" in opinions concerning Spain's policies; "La Enseñanza de la Historia y la Solidaridad Hispano-Americana", by José R. del Franco.

⁵ Official but incomplete lists of the papers presented in the first, third and fourth sections were available. No official list covering the second section could be had.

⁶ In the very few days during which most of the papers presented to this congress lay upon the table for examination, the writer had not the time to formulate a fair judgment of them. Those mentioned seemed, however, to constitute fresh contributions to general knowledge, and, by their outward form and in their substance, to show respect for sources and for accepted standards of presentation. As is stated, there was absolutely no discussion of the work laid before the congress, which might have brought out a fairer estimate of real values than any one person in a hasty inspection could possibly hope to make for himself.

Jiménez de Quesada", and "A Biographical Dictionary of the Discoverers and Conquerors of the Kingdom of New Granada", by Sr. Rivas; "Bibliographical Data concerning the Native Languages of Colombia", "A Vocabulary, Indigenous Languages of Colombia", and "Cartography of Colombia", by Sr. Posada. Sr. Rivas's "Biographical Dictionary of the Discoverers and Conquerors of the Kingdom of New Granada" will consist when complete of 160 biographical sketches of the men who served under Gonzalo Jiménez de Quesada, of which Sr. Rivas was able to present twenty-five to the congress. Needless to say, these works are all based upon original research and are properly annotated.

The Rev. Constantino Bayle, S. J., presented a good work on the accomplishments (geographical and colonization) of the Jesuits in California, with an appendix of documents, a list of still others consulted, and a collection of maps (photographs) from the Archives of the Indies. Rev. Atanasio López, O. S. F., editor of *La Revista Archivo Ibero-Americano*, a magazine published in Madrid, devoted to setting forth the record of the Franciscans in America, gave an account of that review which showed valuable contribution made to the available supply of material for history, in the shape of rare and inaccessible documents it has printed. The same gentleman laid before the congress an account of "The first twelve Apostles in Mexico", constituting that mission which reached Vera Cruz on May 13, 1524.

Jesús Pabón and Luis Jiménez-Placer y Ciaurrez presented "Some Documents from the Archives of the Indies concerning Chilean Cities" (articles of foundation, titles of "loyal", etc.), with an appendix of six good photographs of related maps.

Among contributions sent from Argentina was one entitled "Formalidades Forenses en la Época Colonial", presented on behalf of Rev. Pedro Grenón, S. J., of Córdoba. This consisted of documents which set forth the curious old forms used in taking possession, for instance, of an estate, in founding a city, a church, in transferring a house, etc. The presbyter, D. Pablo Cabrera, of Córdoba also, sent in a study of "El Famatina", a "lost" poem by Rosas de Oquendo.

Of a similar character was the paper on "El Espejo de Paciencia" by Silvestre de Balboa, written concerning the sequestration of Bishop Cabezas of Cuba, in 1604, and preserved in Bishop Morel's history of that island, long supposed to be lost. This paper, with an appendix of

unedited documents (including the bishop's account of the incident) was presented by the Cuban delegate, José María Chacón y Calvo.⁷

Among good papers laid before the congress in the third section (geography) was "A Pre-Colombian Voyage of the Chinese to North America", by Salvador Massip, and in the fourth section attention was drawn to three unedited, valuable manuscripts. One, "Un Nuevo relato de la expedicion de Garcia Loaisa", presented by Antonio Blázquez, is to be found in the National Library at Madrid and is attributed to Jeronimo de Santiesteban. Another, "Retrato Geografico-historico-apologetico de las Islas Filipinas con un apendice de las Islas de Palaos o Carolinas y de las Marianas", 139 folios, quarto, 1789, attributed to Juan Antonio Tornos, is preserved in the Academy of History, Madrid; the paper concerning it was presented to this congress by Angel Blázquez Jiménez. The third, presented by Francisco V. Silva, is an "Itinerario Maritimo de California al Rio de la Plata" (National Library, Madrid, MSS. Division, No. 2957), folio, parchment, 151 pages, anonymous.

The congress passed various resolutions, among which should be mentioned those (generally originating with Argentina) which sought to initiate, encourage, or direct methods and opportunities for scientific work.⁸ In adjourning, the congress resolved to meet in Seville in 1924, when, it is hoped, the Hispanic American exposition will be held; it was further resolved to meet in Buenos Aires in 1926.⁹

IRENE A. WRIGHT.

⁷ Miss Wright should also have mentioned her own work, which was presented to the congress in English on "Don Pedro de Valdes, Governor of Cuba, 1600-1608," with an appendix of sixty-one documents from the Archives of the Indies, and consisting of letters and memorials of Valdes. The introductory study is a history of Cuba in the first decade of the seventeenth century and carries Miss Wright's work on Cuba forward in the chronological order she has followed in her several works.—J. A. R.

⁸ The writer has been unable to obtain a copy of the resolutions passed by the congress in its sections, and approved at the closing session, as read by the secretary, but doubtless a request addressed to Sr. D. Jerónimo Bécker, Lista 22, Madrid, would bring any inquirer the official record of the congress, which is to be published.

⁹ The management of the third congress was left in the hands of the same committee, which organized the second, of which committee Sr. D. Jerónimo Bécker, Lista 22, Madrid, is secretary, to whom all correspondence should be addressed.

Apropos of the Hispano-American Congress, report of which appears above, *El Sol*, of Madrid, in its issue of April 26, 1921, says:

The Congress of Hispanic American history and geography which will be inaugurated at Seville on May 1, . . . promises to be a real event. The majority of the states of Spanish America have already sent their delegates, and the arrival of others is expected before the end of the month.

Argentina will be represented by the subinspector general of teaching, D. Pascual Guglianone; Chile, by the illustrious historian, Don José Toribio Medina; Colombia, by the minister at Madrid, Don Francisco José de Urrutia, ex-president of the senate and ex-minister of foreign relations, by Sres. Rivas and Posada, president and secretary of the Academia de la Historia de Bogotá, by General Restrepo Tirado, and by its consul general in Cádiz, Sr. Pérez Sarmiento; Guatemala, by its minister at Paris, Don Manuel Valladares; Ecuador, by Don Jacinto Jijón y Caamaño; Peru, by Don Luis Ulloa; Brazil, by its plenipotentiary at Madrid, D. Alcibiades Peçanha; Costa Rica, by its minister to Spain, Don Manuel Marfa Peralta; and Cuba, by the university professor, Salvador Massip.

Delegates from various cultural centers of America and Spain will also be present. The Academia de Estudios Diplomáticos de Bogotá, will be represented by Dr. González Brun; the Academia de la Historia de Cartagena de Indias, by Sr. Restrepo; the Academia Americana de la Historia de Buenos Aires, by Don Marcos H. Ayala; the Ateneo Hispanoamericano of the same capital, by Don Adolfo S. Carranza; the Unión Iberoamericana de Madrid, by its president, the Marquis of Figueroa; the Academia Hispanoamericano de Ciencias y Artes de Cádiz, by Sres. Quintero, Pérez Sarmiento, Cebrián, Solier y Ayala (Don Sebastián); the Real Academia de Ciencias Exactas, Físicas y Naturales, by Sr. Fernández Bastos; the Junta de Estudios Históricas de Córdoba (Argentina), by Don José R. del Franco. The Instituto Histórico y Geográfica de Rio de Janeiro, the Universidad Central, the Real Academia de la Historia, and the Real Sociedad Geográfica will also be represented. In addition to those mentioned above, several others of the American representatives accredited to Madrid propose to be present, for instance, Sr. Levillier, of Argentina; Don Ismael G. Fuentes, of Salvador; Sr. Ortega, of Guatamala; and Don Luciano Herrera, of Colombia. The president of the Comisión Mexicana de Estudios e Investigaciones Históricas en los Archivos Nacionales de Europa, Sr. Icaza, will also be present.

At the inaugural session, the president and secretary of the congress, the Marquis of Laurencin and Sr. Bécker, one of the authorities of Seville, the minister of Brazil, Sr. Peçanha, the minister of public instruction, Sr. Aparicio, and probably the president of the Academia de la Historia de Bogotá, Sr. Rivas, will make addresses.

The organizers of the congress propose that the resolutions adopted shall be eminently practical and signalize the beginning of a vigorous and effective campaign for the intellectual drawing together of all the countries of Spanish origin.

Independently of the sessions of the congress, and during the period of its celebration, the marquis of Figueroa and Sr. Bécker will hold meetings in Seville in regard to the problem of Hispanic America.

PERU'S PROGRESSIVE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

The twentieth century has witnessed two notable examples of the ability of American educators to evolve satisfactory systems of public education for countries in which fundamental conditions are radically different from those prevailing in the United States. The remarkable degree of success which has been achieved in implanting new school systems in the Philippine Islands and in Porto Rico within a short span of years is now usually admitted by those who are familiar with the work that has been in progress in those countries. It is doubtless on account of the adaptability and efficiency manifested in the work done in these former colonies of Spain that American educational experts have again been called upon to undertake a third great experiment in modern education. This latest task is the complete reorganization and initial administration of the entire system of public instruction in one of the most traditionally conservative of the South American republics—that of Peru.

During the past Hispanic America usually looked to Europe rather than to the United States for inspiration in educational matters. British and German schools were founded in many of the southern republics, while French ideas have been so influential that it is a common saying that Paris has been the intellectual capital of the countries of Hispanic origin in America. Of late years, however, the influence of the United States has been growing. South American students in increasing numbers are now seeking their education in the northern continent. Various of the Hispanic American governments have sent groups of teachers to study our methods of teaching. An interchange of professors between certain of the institutions of higher learning in the United States and Hispanic America has been recently inaugurated. Peru is the first of the southern republics, however, to take the radical step of turning over its entire system of public education to an American mission on the ground. It is for this reason that special interest is attached to the Peruvian educational program now under way, affording as it will another severe test of the ability of Americans to adapt their pedagogical methods to a foreign environment.

The ground has been cleared for the present movement in Peru by a new law of public instruction promulgated during the past year. This legislation, which is the result of ten years of investigation and study by Peruvian and American experts, has merely erected the

framework of the new system, leaving the final details to be worked out by the American administrators in view of local conditions encountered and of the experience acquired in the actual operation of the law.

The first step taken in the execution of this law was the selection of experienced men to administer it. The Peruvian government entrusted this important task to Dr. Harry Erwin Bard, well known in American educational circles, who has been associated with educational reform in Peru since the inception of the present movement. He was a member of the original commission appointed in 1910 during the first administration of President Leguía. The labors of this body were continued under successive administrations, and when President Leguía was reelected in 1919 he again called upon Dr. Bard to supervise the final revision of the plan that had been formulated, in consequence of which the recent legislation was enacted by the Peruvian congress.

Returning to the United States in the summer of 1920, Dr. Bard engaged twenty-four American educators, each a specialist in his respective field, to aid in the administration of the new law. Several of the men formerly held important posts in the Philippine school system, where Dr. Bard also had extensive experience. All are now in Peru, and have entered upon the active discharge of their duties, under the supervision of Dr. Bard, who has been appointed Director General of Education for the entire republic.

The assignments to the more important administrative posts are as follows: Frank A. Crone, director of schoolhouse construction; William W. Andrew, regional director for the Center; Glenn L. Caulkins, regional director for the South; Forrest B. Spaulding, director of school libraries and museums; Lester M. Wilson, director of examinations and studies; Frank L. Andrews, director of athletics and students' activities; Herbert G. Lull, dean of the Superior School of Pedagogical Sciences; Ernest C. Phillips, dean of the Superior School of Industrial Arts; and William E. Dunn, dean of the Superior School of Commerce. Fourteen other Americans have been assigned to various positions in colleges of secondary instruction throughout the republic.

The new Peruvian law provides for a well coordinated system of public instruction from the primary schools to the universities. Particular emphasis has been placed on the training of teachers. In Peru, as in many other Hispanic American countries, teaching has been done largely by men who devote most of their time to some other profession or business. Especially is this true of the higher branches of instruction. The law endeavors to remedy this fundamental evil by estab-

lishing modern normal schools, by insisting upon full-time service, and by granting adequate compensation, with pensions for long service, thus making it possible to build up a permanent corps of competent professional teachers. Facilities are also provided for the training of Peruvians in the science and technique of administration so that they may be qualified to take over the direction of the school system as soon as practicable.

Another important innovation is the introduction of vocational studies into the secondary schools and higher institutions of learning. This feature should be of especial value for Peru in view of the heritage of technical skill which has come down from the days of the old Inca empire. Ancient Peru was the seat of the most highly developed industries found in the western hemisphere, some of the work done in weaving and the decorative arts not being surpassed by modern artisans, and it is hoped that these ancient traditions will be speedily revived.

Important additions have been made to Peru's facilities for higher education. The University of San Marcos, the oldest in the New World, remains under the law the crowning glory of the system. This venerable institution, founded in 1551—more than three-quarters of a century before the United States could boast of its first university—enjoys a well deserved prestige as the guardian of the best cultural traditions of the southern continent, and its influence is still more potent perhaps than any other university in Hispanic America.

To meet the trend of modern educational thought along the lines of vocational training, however, a new University of Technical Schools has been created. It is composed of the National Schools of Engineering and of Agriculture, already well established and of new Schools of Pedagogical Sciences, of Industrial Arts, and of Commerce. Provision is made in the law for the incorporation of these schools as integral parts of the University of San Marcos if such a step later seems desirable. There is some opposition in Peru, as is to be expected in a country which for three centuries was a stronghold of Spanish conservatism, to any departure from the traditional lines of university instruction, but such opposition will doubtless gradually disappear, as has been the case in other countries where practical vocational training is now given in the oldest and most conservative universities.

In certain respects the problems of the American educational mission to Peru will be more difficult than those encountered in the Philippine Islands or in Porto Rico. Public education in Hispanic America is inseparably connected with politics. The independence enjoyed by

the schools and colleges of the United States is inconceivable in the southern republics. The American educators in Peru will undoubtedly have to face a certain amount of opposition arising from political motives. They will have the advantage, on the other hand, of working among a people whose influential classes are famed for their national patriotism, their enlightened culture, and their sympathetic attitude toward the United States.

Financial handicaps must also be overcome. While Peru is potentially perhaps the richest country in South America, it is still in the early stages of development. The standard of living of the bulk of the population, at least half of which is of pure Indian stock, does not yet demand the creation of great wealth. It speaks well for the courage and vision of the present administration in Peru that it is persevering in its educational program in spite of the present worldwide financial depression which has seriously affected the national revenues. The present stringency, however, is not expected to interfere with the work of the educational mission, although the necessity for economy may make progress at the outset slower than had been anticipated. The success of the experiment will depend chiefly on the extent to which all elements in Peruvian society lend it their support. Peru's good record in matters affecting its national prestige and progress affords every reason for believing that the nation as a whole will do its part.

WILLIAM E. DUNN.

At a scientific international congress celebrated at Buenos Aires in 1910, it was decided to draw up a project for an international Hispanic American Union of Bibliography and Technology. This plan was drawn up by the Argentine engineer, Sr. Santiago E. Barabino and by the Spanish delegate, Sr. Leonardo Torres Quevedo. The primary purposes of such a Union was to prepare a catalogue of the best scientific works, to be published in Spanish; the elaboration and publication of a dictionary on technology in Spanish; and the establishment of a scientific and technical library of Spanish works, which would publish original works as well as translate works from other languages, works which are considered fundamental in the different branches of human knowledge. For the past ten years this plan seems to have been forgotten but has been recently revived in Spain with a great deal of enthusiasm by the Spanish Academy, which was inspired to *some extent by the recent Postal Congress which met in Madrid during*

November and December. It was decided that Spain take the initiative in this important scientific project which will mean so much to the science of all Spanish-speaking peoples. A commission has been created to have charge of Spain's part in this great undertaking.

The general regulations of the International Congress of the History of America to be held in Brazil in 1922 in celebration of the centenary of the independence of Brazil have been issued under the following title: Congresso Internacional de Historia de America. Promovido pelo Instituto Historico e Geographico Brasileiro para comemorar o centenario da Independencia do Brazil, a 7 de Setembro de 1922. Regulamento Geral. Theses da 15ª secção Historia do Brasil. This bears imprint Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa Nacional, 1921, and is a pamphlet of 38 pages. The sections of the congress will be as follows: General history of America; history of the United States of North America; history of Mexico; history of Guatemala; history of Honduras; history of San Salvador; history of Nicaragua; history of Costa Rica; history of Panama; history of Colombia; history of Venezuela; history of Ecuador; history of Peru; history of Bolivia; history of Brazil; history of Paraguay; history of Chile; history of the Argentine Republic; history of Uruguay; history of Cuba; history of the Dominican Republic; history of Haiti; history of the Dominion of Canada; history of English Guiana; history of Dutch Guiana; history of French Guiana; history of the English insular colonies of America and of British Honduras; history of the French insular colonies in America; history of the Dutch insular colonies in America; history of the Danish insular colonies in America—30 sections in all. Each section is subdivided into the following subsections: general history; history of geographical explorations; history of archeological and ethnographical explorations; constitutional and administrative history; parliamentary history; economic history; military history; diplomatic history; literary history and history of the arts. The 15th section is the History of Brazil. The pamphlet gives for each subsection of this section the subjects that have been approved by the Central Executive Committee of the Congress. If the program is carried out as planned this promises to be one of the most notable and important historical gatherings ever celebrated on the American continent. It is hoped that many historical scholars from the United States of North America will attend these meetings. The congress has been planned in an excellent and far reaching manner.

The *Boletín del Centro de Informacion Comercial* of February 28 publishes an article from the Spanish Consul at San José, Costa Rica, which urges that Spain take advantage of the present propitious conditions in Hispanic America to introduce more Spanish literature into Hispanic America, not only as a means of cultural propaganda but commercial propaganda as well. He states that since the war Spain has gained added prestige in the Hispanic American countries and that the other European countries have lost in this respect, which has given rise to a keener interest in all things Spanish, especially in Spanish literature. French literature, which was so popular in Hispanic America before the war, is losing its hold and the way is clear for Spanish editors to supply the market left open by the French. This writer believes that the Spanish book can be the means of close intellectual and political, as well as commercial, relations between Spain and the Hispanic American countries. He urges the Spanish editors especially to take an active interest in the *Exposición FERIA-MUESTRARIO ESPAÑOLA* which is to be held in San José from the 15th to the 30th of September, 1921, and at which one section will be dedicated to Spanish literature.

Professor Milledge L. Bonham, Jr., in a letter to the editor of the *Utica Daily Press*, of May 26, 1921, apropos of an editorial note in that paper relative to propaganda against the United States in Hispanic America, calls attention to the fact that the widespread feeling of suspicion against the United States in Hispanic America is perhaps in some degree justified and that much of it is based on a misunderstanding of the purposes and principles of our foreign policy. Professor Bonham says that as there is a very large illiterate element in Hispanic America, it is quite easy for unscrupulous native demagogues and agents of our trade rivals to foment distrust of the United States for their own purposes. Continuing, Professor Bonham says:

Many of the leaders of thought in Hispanic America fully understand our reasons for intervention in Cuba, Haiti, Santo Domingo, Nicaragua and Honduras, and more recently, in the dispute between Panama and Costa Rica. These leaders trust the purity of our intentions. Others, however, believe these incidents, and such incidents as the recognition of Panama, the Mexican war, the Chilean incident of 1891-92, even the actions of Presidents Cleveland and Roosevelt in protecting Venezuela from foreign aggregation, show that the United States is using the Monroe Doctrine as a "big stick" to keep Europe off, while Uncle Sam establishes his own hegemony in Hispanic America. Prof. Dunning has pointed out that the historical importance of a theory is not its truth, but the degree to which the people of a given area and epoch believe it to be true.

So though you and I are perfectly certain that we have no such aim, it cannot be doubted that many Hispanic Americans do so believe.

In the course in Hispanic American history at Hamilton College, the effort is made to impress upon the students the necessity of comprehending the Hispanic American viewpoint in order to help remove just such misunderstandings. I feel sure that this is true of every college and university giving a course in Hispanic American history.

But only a small percentage of our citizens ever have an opportunity to take such a course. Yet it is quite feasible for any citizen interested in promoting the country's best interests to get abundant information from the public libraries. So it is the intention of this letter to bring to the attention of your readers some of the most accessible sources of information.

THE HISPANIC AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW is a quarterly that publishes much valuable information, both past and current, about Hispanic America. I wish to call especial attention to the following articles:

Obregon, "Factors in the Historical Evolution of Mexico," May, 1919.

Baum, "German Political Designs with Reference to Brazil," November, 1919.

Perry, "Anti-American Propaganda in Hispanic America," February, 1920.

Dunn, "Post-war Attitude of Hispanic America Toward the United States," May, 1920.

Dr. Percy A. Martin of Stanford University, in his excellent pamphlet, *Latin America and the War* (Published by the World Peace Foundation), points out that German teachers and German officers in South American armies have long kept up a pro-German and anti-United States agitation. Its effects were particularly noteworthy in Chile and Argentina in 1917.

I sincerely wish that every citizen of the United States would read carefully Dr. Dana G. Munro's masterly monograph *The Five Republics of Central America*. In this he shows clearly some of the reasons why Uncle Sam is disgusted in Hispanic America and suggests means of counteracting this.

Prof. E. A. Ross in his *South of Panama* points out that to the Hispanic American, with his courtly, if somewhat florid manners, the brusquer manners of the North American do not indicate a greater frankness or sincerity, but a cold, selfish avariciousness. Again, both in Canada and Hispanic America we find a resentment of our arrogation of the term "American" to describe a citizen of the United States. The Chileno, the Brazilian, the Manitoban or the Mexican feels that he is just as much an American as the native of the United States.

Prof. W. R. Shepherd's little monograph, in the Home University Library, *Latin America*, presents an excellent though brief survey of Hispanic American civilization, from a sympathetic viewpoint.

Of course the bulletins of the Pan-American Union are invaluable for a knowledge of social, political, and economic progress in the countries of Hispanic America. From these publications, as from countless other sources, the manufacturers and exporters of the United States can learn, if they will, that to succeed in capturing and holding Hispanic American trade, they must study closely and sympathetically the needs of these customers, and supply their wants. British, French, and German business men had been doing this for many years, so that it is not surprising that in 1913 these countries handled 54 per cent of

Hispanic American foreign commerce, while the United States controlled only about 17 per cent.

Two articles in the *Journal of International Relations* also deserve careful perusal:

Volume X, page 135: "The Pan-American Union and the Monroe Doctrine."
Same, page 392: "The Future of the Monroe Doctrine."

In the annals of the American Academy of Social and Political Science, volume 54 can be found a series of fine articles on Pan-American relations, including a study of the Hispanic American view of the Monroe Doctrine.

In conclusion, I wish to urge the reading of two illuminating volumes by distinguished Hispanic American scholars.

F. Garcia-Calderon, *Latin America*, and Rafael Reyes, the *Two Americas*. Nor should Lord Bryce's brilliant book, *South America*, be overlooked.

Yours very truly,

MILLEDDGE L. BONHAM, JR.

It is gratifying to note the organization of a "subcommittee on library coöperation with Latin America" of the American Library Association. There is obviously a field for such an organization in developing intellectual and cultural relations between the American republics, while serving the more immediate and practical purpose of improved trade relations. The Report of the subcommittee prepared for the recent meeting of the Library Association by Frederick C. Hicks and Peter H. Goldsmith is in four sections: (1) Work accomplished by existing institutions; (2) Library conditions in the Hispanic American countries; (3) work accomplished by the subcommittee: a list of Hispanic American book publishers and dealers; (4) Proposals as to future work. To quote from the last section the objectives set up by the subcommittee:

Such a committee would serve: (1) As a medium for exchange of thought between the libraries and library organizations of the respective countries; (2) To inform libraries of the United States and of the Hispanic countries of the development of publications in the other countries; (3) To communicate the names of new publishers and booksellers; (4) To give advice to librarians of the United States and Canada regarding books and periodicals published in the Hispanic countries, and to those of the Hispanic countries regarding books or magazines published in the United States and Canada; (5) To assist libraries to acquire by subscription reviews and magazines published in the American countries; (6) As a link between the Association and other organizations with which it might coöperate in the same field.

The appendix gives a description of the material illustrative of Hispanic-American periodicals exhibited at the Swampscott conference.—C. K. JONES.

Senator Francos Rodríguez of the Spanish senate is greatly interested in the development of closer relations between Spain and the countries of Hispanic America. He has made a number of speeches in the Spanish senate with that object in view.

Professor Halford L. Hoskins, of Tufts College, has prepared an extensive syllabus on Hispanic American history, which it is expected will soon be published. Professor Hoskins is scheduled to teach in the summer session of the Cleveland School of Education and Western Reserve University, at Cleveland this year. His course, which is "History Si6S," is entitled "History of Latin America" and is described as follows:

A general course, intended particularly for those interested in the expansion of the Hispanic languages and institutions, and, from a more practical viewpoint, those desiring to promote better political and commercial relations with Latin America. The course aims to present the salient facts in the development of the Latin American republics from a sympathetic point of view as a means of removing prejudice and providing the basis for better understanding with our southern neighbors. Beginning with the expansion of Spain and Portugal the central theme will follow rapidly the stages of colonial development, the wars of independence, and the evolution of types of Hispanic American nations, reserving for more detailed and careful consideration recent and contemporary cultural advancement, domestic problems, foreign political and commercial contact, and the idea of Pan-Americanism. Primarily a lecture course, requiring *broad, general reading, and reports on special topics. 1 hour daily. 2 semester hours credit.*

This class has a large enrolment of enthusiastic students, some of whom are expecting to enter business in Hispanic America. Mr. Hoskins will also give courses in "The Rise and Expansion of the British Empire" and "Europe since 1815".

Mr. Gilberto de Mello Freyre, of Pernambuco, Brazil, is attending the graduate school of Columbia University. He will present a thesis on "Social Conditions of Brazil from 1855 to 1860, including the organization of the family, the social life, the means of traveling, business customs, and the industrial and economic organization. Mr. Freyre, who holds a scholarship in American history at Columbia for the coming year, has recently been elected a member of the Academy of Letters of Pernambuco. He recently revised Dr. J. C. Branner's Portuguese edition of the Geology of Brazil. After obtaining his Ph. D. at Columbia, Mr. Freyre plans to spend at least one year at Oxford.

Professor Percy Alvin Martin selected for the title to his course of Lectures, given as the Albert Shaw Foundation lectures in Johns Hopkins University in spring of this year, "Hispanic America and the War". The course embraced the following matters: Lecture I. Introduction. Scope and character of the series. Discussion of the material used. Brief survey of Hispanic America on the eve of the war. II. Cuba and the war. III. Brazil and the war. IV., V. and VI. Argentina and the war. VII. and VIII. Chile and the war. IX. The remaining Hispanic American Republics and the war. X. The remaining Hispanic American Republics and the war. The results of the war as affecting the national and international status of the Hispanic American Republics and their relations with the United States. The lectures will shortly be published and the appearance of Dr. Martin's book will be awaited with interest.

Dr. William W. Pierson, Jr., of the University of North Carolina is teaching in Summer School at Texas University this year. He will give courses in Hispanic American history.

Professor William R. Shepherd, of Columbia University, attended as delegate for Columbia University the Anglo-American conference of Professors of History at London, in July. Beginning with September of this year, he will be professor of American History in the Centro de Estudios Históricos at Madrid, under the auspices of the Junta para Ampliación de Estudios. During this period, he will probably also lecture on historical subjects before Spanish universities. Next spring, Professor Shepherd will lecture before British universities under the auspices of the Institute of International Education.

Mr. Philip Ainsworth Means, who was recently appointed curator of the National Museum of Lima, Peru, has resigned his position and has returned to the United States. This review has published two papers by Mr. Means, besides a number of book reviews written by him.

Sr. D. Rafael Heliodoro Valle, who was connected with the Honduran mission in Washington, D. C., for some time, has been appointed Chief of the Division of Publications of the Museo Nacional de Arqueología, Historia y Ethnología of Mexico City. Sr. Valle contributes bibliographical notes relative to Mexico and Central America in this number of the REVIEW.

Professors Charles E. Chapman and Herbert Ingram Priestley, of the University of California, spent part of the summer in Mexico.

The death on October 7, 1920, of Dr. Homer J. Webster, acting head of the history department of the University of Pittsburg, threw the department into some disorder and it became necessary to reorganize the department immediately. Dr. Webster had planned for the academic year, 1921, a two-hour semester course in Hispanic American history. This work was taken up after his sudden demise by Assistant Professor James. The course was accordingly introduced, and was made open only to juniors, seniors, and graduate students. Enrollment for the first semester was thirty and for the second twenty-five. During the first semester, Latané's *The United States and Latin America* was used for an outline text and considerable collateral reading required. During the second semester, something of the history of Spain, Portugal, and early discoveries, explorations, and colonizations was studied, use being made of Pierson's *Syllabus of Hispanic American History*. It was fully realized that the first semester's work should have been given during the second semester, but in the disorganization caused by Dr. Webster's death it was impossible to obtain material for a study of the discovery and subsequent exploration and colonization. "Strange to say," says Dr. James, "things worked out well. This was the path of association, the psychological approach to the subject for upper classmen who were already familiar with the history of the United States. While unsound chronologically and wrong from the standpoint of logical evolution, no regret for this necessary procedure was seen by any one concerned." Great interest was displayed in the course by the students and the situation for the future of the study of Hispanic American history in the University of Pittsburgh is excellent.